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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

THE MISTAKE OF LENIENCY.

If the revolution of January 17th had been as thorough as the revolution in Brazil and Chile or as that of France in 1871, there would now be no debatable issue between royalty and liberal progress on these islands. That matter, at least, would have been definitely settled. An end would have come to plots and pretenses, of royalist leagues and intrigues, and the only grave question left before the people would have been as to the form of popular administration and external alliances. The right of the revolutionists to rule so long as they could hold their ground would not be seriously questioned anywhere.

Suppose Brazil had kept its Emperor, paid him a salary and let him be a center of plots against the new republic? Would not foreign powers have inferred that the new authorities were too weak to enter upon full control of the land and that they feared the effect of decisive measures upon their own political fortunes? If Napoleon III had been permitted to return to Paris after Sedan and had lived there in his own house, surrounded by his mischievous clique, laying plans to confuse his adversaries, would the credit of the republic have been worth a nickel in any market of the world? It is said that a woman who hesitates is lost. Is not the revolution that compromises with the enemy at least in danger of being lost?

Here in Hawaii, the mistaken leniency which enables the old Queen to hold court and work the wires of politics right in the face of the Provisional Government, has left a most incongruous spectacle. The stranger within our gates is often puzzled to know which of the contending parties is in power. He sees an American Commissioner arrive to enquire, among other things, whether the revolution represents an overturn of monarchy, and a popular uprising against the person of the monarch, and behold! the royal carriage of State is ready for the Commissioner to ride in if he will, and the royal Chamberlain, representing a Queen who still draws pay from the treasury, makes an official call upon him. Nor is that all! Royalist leagues organize in open day to oppose the new government, royal adherents are in office, royal colors are worn on the streets, royalist newspapers stir rebellious blood against the Provisional regime, and the henchmen of monarchy make their dangerous cabals. What respect, let us ask, can the world have for a revolution which stopped, as if in fear of results, of its own complete success? What will Congress think of taking a country upon the offer of a government whose right to cede it is disputed on this very ground by the imperious voice of a monarch whose title to authority finds tacit admission in the fact that her name has not yet been stricken from the salary list or her supporters thrust out of office? Is it a mere truce with monarchy that now exists? If it is, then the United States would be right in considering the claims of the royalists in any matter which concerns the common weal? Is it a compromise with the Queen? Then where are we left when the Queen chooses to withdraw from compromise? Is it, on the other hand, the result of triumphant revolution that we have? If that is so then why in heaven's name

is royalty allowed to dispute the government's rights, interfere with its plans, block its progress and scheme to crush its power?

O for the iron Cromwellian hand! O for the stern menace of a Gambetta or a Fonseca! O for the edict that would bundle the enemies of the country out of it and punish treason,—not sprinkle it with rose water.

BOURBON THEORIES.

In this paragraph of a letter to a New York paper, Guardian Davies sets down a curious idea:

Princess Kaiulani is, by constitutional right, successor to the throne, and that right can only be cancelled by the vote of the Hawaiian nation or by the default of the Princess herself.

This is the ancient Bourbon plea that a successful revolution makes no legal change in the status quo ante. It is what led Louis XVIII to take no account of the Napoleonic empire and to write his reign down, when he first came to the throne after Bonaparte's fall, as being in its "twentieth" year. The laughter of the world deterred most succeeding Bourbons, official and lay, with the one exception of Guardian Davies, from committing the same folly. In the case of the guardian, the full tether of the Bourbon pretence seems to have been reached.

How like a voice from the tomb of the French kings comes this refrain: "Kaiulani's right can only be cancelled by the vote of the Hawaiian nation or by default of the Princess herself." If that is true, then Dom Pedro is yet the real sovereign of Brazil, and Leo XIII is the temporal monarch of the mythical Papal States. Fortunately for good government the truth is not in it. By all modern precedents, in spite of the fact that the strange leniency of this government has allowed the ex-Queen to keep up a share of royal pretence here, Kaiulani's "rights" are now null and void. There is no longer a royal constitution here and no throne to succeed to, and what is more there won't be.

THURSTON'S ALLEGED LETTER

John F. Colburn tells the public by word of mouth that he has a letter from L. A. Thurston in which the Commissioner says that annexation, without the help of the royalists, is doomed.

Various people have wanted to see such a compromising message but Mr. Colburn will show is the date line and the signature. Inasmuch as the statements which Mr. Thurston is said to have made would, if published, inspire the "Queen's" friends and depress her enemies, the refusal of such a faithful royalist as Colburn to give them out in black and white is strong evidence that the letter will not bear the construction which he wants the public to place upon it.

That some sort of a missive from Mr. Thurston is in Colburn's hands, the STAR knows very well; but we are warranted in the belief, while the ex-Minister of the Interior pursues his inexplicable course, that it is a very harmless and non-committal writing indeed.

ALL FOR THE ASKING.

Annexation means:
Homes for Hawaiians, located, under homestead law, upon the crown lands.

Votes for Hawaiians, guaranteed by the United States Constitution, a charter which neither the President or Congress can alter or abrogate at will.

Prosperity for Hawaiians, to be had from the influx of capital and the revival of trade.

Respect for Hawaiians, such as is due all who live under the flag of the richest and most powerful nation.

Will some one tell the natives what royalty offers them as an offset?

THE *Bulletin* seems to have determined that the Annexationists shall not deprive it of a pet issue by arguing in favor of the suffrage. It much prefers to have the reformers take the opposite side and leave it undisturbed to make out a case against them. As a favor to a dying friend the STAR might be in a mood to withhold for a few days its own expression of equal rights sentiment, but it fears that the Annexation party, as a rule, cannot be restrained. The latter appears to have made up its mind to give the Hawaiians a chance at the ballot box whether the *Bulletin* likes it or not.

THE continued talk about restoration insults Hawaiian intelligence. It would not be made except in the faith that the natives could be fooled by it. The idea that the United States, after sending an envoy here to assure the Provisional government of its friendship, would then declare war on it in favor of a rotten ex-monarchy and a battered old Queen, is unworthy of serious thought. The reasonable native must feel like kicking a politician who comes to him with such a puerile deliverance as that.

If the plotting Queen and her evil clan of intriguers were banished by the first steamer, there would be peace now and annexation soon. No other country in the world would let its enemies stay on its soil to scheme against its government. In any other land the Queen and her advisers would have been lucky, when a popular revolution burst, to escape its fury with their lives. What has become of the instinct of self-preservation in these islands, anyway? Has it run to seed?

WHEN the roar of indignation at the act of pulling down the stars and stripes comes back on the trade winds, there will be no further doubt in the Hawaiian mind as to the strength of annexation sentiment in the United States.

THE old slogan might be repeated these days for the benefit of the Queen and her advisers: "If you don't like this government, why can you pack up and get out."

THERE are still some good offices filled by men who help support sedition, leaguers and newspapers. Turn the rascals out!

It is time to stop warming vipers at the Provisional hearth.

BISHOP WILLIS' VIEWS.

A Correspondent Subjects Them To A Calm Analysis.

EDITOR STAR:—In reading the many contributions to our local dailies on the absorbing question of Hawaiian politics, the writer feels constrained to regret the very plain dishonesty and lack of manly sentiment in the discussions of Civil Rights, which characterize the utterances of the pro-Royalists. It will readily be conceded by every judicial mind, that the advocacy of the "past regime" by its paid agents, sycophants and such like, must in this liberal age, and among tolerant men, be granted a certain degree of charitable forbearance by the healthier body politic; but when men like Bishop Willis, who pose in every community as leaders of thought, and in moral ethics the exponents of what is pure and lofty in the moral and mental life of man—does it not seem fitting that they should know truth wherever met and not contend against it? Should not they possess every day common-sense as much as, or more so, than their ordinary and less lettered brethren? Does Bishop Willis' self-confidence urge him to formulate a new infallibility, as instance his enunciation in the *Bulletin* of the 11th inst., "Missionaries and their families to the third and fourth generation should abstain from meddling in revolutionary proceedings in the countries to which their fathers were sent." How refreshing, how novel and pharisaical a doctrine, how saving, by inversion if applied to Egypt to-day.

Can the learned divine broadly assert, apart from physical nature, that succeeding generations, to the fourth degree, must accept and abide in the condition, constraint and disability, which as progress is perpetual, their forefathers lived under? In other words that a carpenter's descendants should not aspire above carpentry—that the moral, mental and political aspirations for progress and development of mankind can be retarded or checked by his philosophy? Such doctrine is preposterous, and coming from an admittedly educated source is simply disingenuous.

It is not the purpose of the writer to challenge controversy with the Bishop, but his proposition is broadly stated thus: I am a man of learning as the world knows. I admit that the logic of facts and common sense must govern all matters pertaining to human affairs. I know that all healthy minds will readily gauge the true inwardness of my position, yet as an Englishman in whom monarchy is inborn and ingrained, and as an adorer of royalty I must stand by my colors.

To conclude, Mr. Editor, if we must have royalty, I for one would say, let it be of the ring of sterling metal, but of no baser sort; yet far better than all a commonwealth of those who have toiled and bled, who have planted and watered and reclaimed these islands from the savage hand of man and nature, to whose industry and zeal every stone and every tree is a monument, whether they be in the first or fourth degree from the missionary fathers. Thanking you for your space. TRUTH.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Alex. Cartwright and children are passing a few months on the coast. Commissioner Marsden is very busy these days with his agriculture and forestry work.

W. W. Naughton, the *Examiner* correspondent, will make a trip to his old home in Australia when the Mariposa leaves.

Dr. C. B. Wood is spending the week on the Koolau side of Oahu enjoying a well earned vacation.

Hon. P. C. Jones has returned from the volcano after a three weeks' absence for rest and recreation.

Commissioner Blount said to a friend last evening that he should remain here from six weeks to two months longer.

C. A. Wetmore of the Chicago Tribune and Miss Krout of the *Inter-Ocean* will stay here until Commissioner Blount goes home.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 24.
AN ACT RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. Upon an information or presentment against a Corporation, the Magistrate shall issue a summons signed by him, with his name of office, requiring the Corporation to appear before him at a specified time and place, to answer the charge.

Section 2. The summons must be served by delivering a copy thereof, and showing the original to the President or other head of the Corporation, or to the Secretary, Treasurer, or Managing Agent thereof.

Section 3. At the appointed time in the summons, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear and try the case, as in the case of a natural person.

Section 4. When a fine is imposed upon a Corporation on conviction, it may be collected by virtue of the order imposing it by the Marshal or his Deputy, or the Sheriff or his Deputy, out of the real and personal property of such Corporation, in the same manner as upon an execution in a civil action.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 12th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANDFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

ACT 25.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES IN CASES OF MISDEMEANOR.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. District Magistrates shall have jurisdiction, subject to appeal, to hear and determine all cases of misdemeanors arising within their respective districts.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 12th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANDFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

ACT 26.

AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE FURTHER SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING THE GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated the further sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) from the Public Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the general expenses of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Approved this 12th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANDFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

ACT 27.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 7 AND 8 OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO INTERNAL TAXES," APPROVED THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1892.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. Section 7 of the Act, entitled "An Act Relating to Internal Taxes," approved the second day of December, A.D. 1892, is hereby amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

"Section 7. All carriages and wagons drawn by one or more horses or mules, and used for the conveyance of persons, shall be subject to an annual tax of Five Dollars each, excepting two wheeled brakes not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value, which shall be subject to an annual tax of two dollars each, to be paid by the owners thereof."

Section 2. The last paragraph of Section 9 of said Act, is hereby amended by striking out the words "5th day of July," and inserting in their place the words "30th day of September," so that said paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"If any personal taxes due shall remain unpaid after the 30th day of September, and if any other taxes due shall remain unpaid after the 15th day of December in each year, ten per cent. of such taxes shall be added by the Assessor, and shall be collected as a part of such taxes."

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 12th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANDFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holders of Water Privileges, or those paying Water Rates, are hereby notified that the hours for using water for irrigation purposes, are from 6 to 8 o'clock A.M., and 4 to 6 o'clock P.M., until further notice.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.

Approved: J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, H. I., April 1st, 1893.

EDGAR HALSTEAD, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 18, 1893.

By Authority.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HONOLULU, March 20, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., HON. ALBERT FRANCIS JUDD and CECIL BROWN, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners for the purpose of Revising and Codifying the Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Hawaiian Legislature approved August 6, 1892, providing therefor.

(Signed) WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HONOLULU, March 23, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD GRIFFIN HITCHCOCK

has this day been appointed Marshall of the Hawaiian Islands, vice Mr. W. G. Ashley, resigned.

(Signed) WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HONOLULU, March 23, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the joint action of the Executive and Advisory Councils,

THEODORE C. PORTER, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands to administer the Department of Finance.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

WM. G. ASHLEY, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Mar. 25, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

HONOLULU, H. I., March 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries of Government employees will hereafter be paid on the first day of the month following, instead of the last day of the month as heretofore.

T. C. PORTER,
Minister of Finance.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FRANCHISE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate and control the production and furnishing of Electricity in Honolulu," approved January 12th, 1893, there will be sold at Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 30 day of May, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, the exclusive right and franchise to furnish and supply electric light and electric power within the district of Honolulu during the term of ten (10) years from the date of such sale.

The following privileges and exemptions from said franchise:

1st. The right of any person or corporation to erect electric apparatus and produce electricity for either light or power for his or its own use upon the premises where produced.

2d. The right of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, under the franchise already granted to it, to erect a plant, poles and wires for the purpose of furnishing power for the propulsion of its cars, or for making a contract with any one or more of the contractors to furnish it with such power for use on any of its tracks, whether the same is within the district of such contractors or not.

3d. The right of the Government to furnish to any part of Honolulu, electricity for light or power, produced by the power now obtained from the present water supply of the city, up to the capacity of electric dynamos now owned by the Government.

The sale of such franchise is subject to the Rules, Regulations, Inspection and Tariff of Rates to be charged to Consumers, as set forth in the said above-mentioned Act.

THE UPSET PRICE, at Auction, of said Franchise is 25 per centum of the gross receipts of the Contractor from all electric light and power furnished to consumers.

THE BIDS for such Franchise shall be for the percentage of such gross receipts, which the bidder is willing to pay to the Government over and above such percentage.

THE CONTRACTORS shall be exempt from paying such percentage of receipts for the first two years of such contract.

A DEPOSIT of \$500 either cash or a certified check on a Honolulu Bank, will be required from the successful bidder on the fall of the hammer, which deposit shall be a forfeit to the Government if such bidder fails to execute the contract provided for in Section 5 of said Act, within twenty days from the date of sale.

A BOND, in the sum of \$5000, with two approved sureties or a deposit of \$2500 in gold coin in lieu thereof will be required, for the faithful observance of all of the terms of the contract, and for the observance of all the terms and conditions of the law under which the franchise is granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 21, 1893.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HONOLULU, March 20th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency

THEODORE C. PORTER

has been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Hawaiian Islands, vice Mr. P. C. Jones, resigned.

The Board now consists of J. A. King, T. C. Porter, C. P. Lauka.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry held March 28th, 1893, Joseph Marsden, Esq. was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry and Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Bureau.

J. A. KING,
President of the Board.

Interior Office, March 28, 1893.

The members of Waialua, Oahu, Road Board having resigned, the following gentlemen have been this day appointed to constitute a new Board:

EDGAR HALSTEAD,
DR. D. F. ALVAREZ,
ANDREW COX.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 18th, 1893.

By Authority.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HONOLULU, March 20, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., HON. ALBERT FRANCIS JUDD and CECIL BROWN, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners for the purpose of Revising and Codifying the Penal Laws of the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Hawaiian Legislature approved August 6, 1892, providing therefor.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

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(Signed) WILLIAM O. SMITH,
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3d. The right of the Government to furnish to any part of Honolulu, electricity for light or power, produced by the power now obtained from the present water supply of the city, up to the capacity of electric dynamos now owned by the Government.